

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 56

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 56, a joint resolution disapproving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of the People's Republic of China.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 268—RELATIVE TO THE SUMMIT OF ARAB HEADS OF STATE BEING HELD IN CAIRO

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 268

Whereas, Benjamin Netanyahu was elected to the position of Prime Minister of Israel on May 29, 1996;

Whereas, Prime Minister-elect Netanyahu presented his cabinet for approval to the Israeli Knesset on June 18, 1996;

Whereas, the guidelines of the new Government of Israel specifically state: "The Government of Israel will work to broaden the circle of peace with all of its neighbors.";

Whereas, Egyptian President Mubarak has invited heads of state in Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend an Arab summit in Cairo beginning on June 21, 1996; and

Whereas President Clinton has stated his hope that Arab leaders who attend this summit will "give Mr. Netanyahu an opportunity to constitute his government and set a policy and not presume that we can't pursue peace."; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate urges the governments attending the June 21, 1996, summit in Cairo and other governments in the Middle East to—

(1) reaffirm their commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

(2) express their willingness to work with the democratically elected Government of Israel in the pursuit of a meaningful peace; and

(3) refrain from statements directed against the new Israeli government that might create an atmosphere in the region unfavorable to a continuation of the peace process.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, it had been my expectation that the Senate would have already taken up and passed a resolution to express the sense of the Senate about the summit of Arab heads of state, which began in Cairo today. It is cosponsored by Senators LIEBERMAN and BROWN.

The resolution is straightforward. It urges heads of state and representatives of Arab countries attending the Cairo summit and those which may not attend the summit to reaffirm their commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It urges them to express their willingness to work with the democratically elected Government of Israel in the pursuit of a meaningful peace. Finally, it urges them to refrain from statements directed

against the new Israeli Government that might create an atmosphere in the region unfavorable to a continuation of the peace process.

The resolution had been cleared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, all Democratic Senators, the Democratic leadership, and Members on both sides of the aisle. It was poised for approval by full Senate. However, at the last minute, the junior Senator from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON, objected to the Senate taking up the resolution because of an entirely unrelated matter. As a result, Mr. President, this resolution on the Middle East was blocked. And that is very unfortunate because many of the nations meeting in Cairo are countries intent on destroying Israel. Many are avowed enemies of Israel. Apart from Senator HUTCHISON's objection—which, again, is over an unrelated issue—there appears to be virtually unanimous support in the Senate for my resolution, and the message it sends.

Mr. President, on May 29, 1996, Benjamin Netanyahu was elected the new Prime Minister of Israel. Shortly after his election, and before he established his new government, the Government of Egypt decided to convene a meeting of most members of the Arab League.

At the invitation of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, heads of state from 19 Arab countries were invited to meet in Cairo. Representatives from Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization were invited to attend the summit.

While I have no objection to meetings by members of the Arab League, heads of state and government representatives attending the meeting in Cairo have nothing to be gained by limiting options for peace discussions with the newly elected Government of Israel before its policies have even been officially formulated. They have nothing to gain by issuing provocative statements and attempting to back the democratically elected Government into a corner. Restraint—not harsh rhetoric directed against the new Israeli Government that might create an atmosphere in the region unfavorable to a continuation of the peace process—should prevail.

President Clinton has stated his hope that Arab leaders who attend this summit will give Mr. Netanyahu an opportunity to constitute his government and set a policy and not presume that we can't pursue peace. That is sage advice.

While the Arab countries may be experiencing some anxiety in light of the change of the Israeli Government, it would be a mistake to let extremist countries like the Sudan, Libya, and Syria dominate the agenda of this meeting. It would be a mistake to close doors, shut off options, and establish

preconditions for the continued pursuit of peace.

Mr. President, the world will be watching this meeting very carefully in the hope that the Arab countries will remain partners with Israel in the pursuit of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The road to a comprehensive peace is never easy, and all must conduct themselves with care and diplomacy to avoid potential misunderstandings.

Mr. President, the United States is not prejudging the new Israeli Government. The Arab leaders meeting in Cairo should not either.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of an outstanding editorial called "The Arabs and Mr. Netanyahu" which appeared in the New York Times last week be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## THE ARABS AND MR. NETANYAHU

Nineteen Arab leaders plan to meet in Cairo next week for a show of unity in the wake of Benjamin Netanyahu's selection as Prime Minister of Israel. The gather is a reminder that the prospects for peace in the Middle East depend as much on the conduct of Arab leaders as that of Mr. Netanyahu in the weeks ahead.

In responding to the new Israeli government, Arab leaders should avoid inflammatory words and actions as Mr. Netanyahu refines his course. No Arab interest would be served by provoking Israel to abandon the peace effort.

Most of the Arab leaders headed for Cairo are involved, at one level or another, in the new diplomacy of engagement with Israel initiated by the Bush Administration in the days following the Persian Gulf war. Jordan and the Palestinians have joined Egypt in signing formal peace agreements with Israel. Several other North African and Persian Gulf states have extended limited degrees of diplomatic recognition.

No fewer than 15 Arab countries plus the Palestinians regularly meet with Israeli representatives to discuss vital regional issues like water and economic development. Saudi Arabia, while it has regrettably shied away from recognition, has invested its considerable diplomatic and economic weight behind these regional peace efforts.

The emerging Arab peace camp, so visible at Yitzhak Rabin's funeral and the antiterrorism summit meeting at Sharm el-Sheik, should not step forward once again to counsel restraint. More belligerent voice, like that of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar El-Qaddafi, and the militantly Islamic Sudanese regime, will also be present in Cairo. Groups like Hezbollah in Lebanon and Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Gaza and the West Bank may try to use terrorism to force Israel to break off the peace talks that these groups have always rejected.

Syria rests somewhere between the peace camp and the enemies of peace. With Mr. Netanyahu withdrawing the Israeli offer to return the Golan Heights and suggesting that he is more interested in strengthening relations with Jordan and Egypt than with Syria, the Syrian President, Hafez-al-Assad, is determined to avoid isolation. He hopes the summit meeting with stiffen King Hussein's resolve to resist any Israeli offers of authority over areas of the West Bank or Muslim religious sites in Jerusalem. He also wants Washington to continue serving as an intermediary between Israel and Syria.

Egypt would like to reassert its traditional leadership in Arab affairs by bringing together those countries that have already made peace with Israel and those that have not.

The Palestinian leadership, for its part, has little choice but to proceed down the diplomatic road on which it has embarked. While Mr. Netanyahu has said he doubts the finality of Mr. Arafat's break with terrorism, the Israeli leader has no interest in pushing Palestinians into the arms of Mr. Arafat's chief rivals, Hamas and Islamic Holy War.

Despite Mr. Netanyahu's promise to expand West Bank settlements, and his opposition to Palestinian statehood, there remains much for Israel and the Palestinians to discuss, including economic and water issues, security and a timetable for Israel's partial withdrawal from Hebron.

With Mr. Netanyahu forming a government and Arab leaders regrouping, careless threat or provocative statement from either side could deepen the mutual distrust that already exists. Mr. Netanyahu has spoken with care and diplomacy since his election. The Arab leaders should do no less.

Mr. BROWN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, today, Senator LAUTENBERG, the Senator from New Jersey, submits for himself, myself, and Senator LIEBERMAN a resolution that deals with the Arab summit that has been called for on June 21. It calls together a number of Presidents and leaders of countries in the Middle East. Presumably, included in their discussions will be the peace process and its progress thus far.

That meeting, taking place in Cairo, is an important meeting. The resolution that Senator LAUTENBERG and I and Senator LIEBERMAN have offered today expresses concerns about that. I think President Clinton expressed many of our concerns, as well, when he stated his hope "that the Arab leaders who attend the summit will give Mr. Netanyahu an opportunity to constitute his government and set policy and not presume that we cannot pursue peace."

I think that is terribly important. I had hoped this resolution would be considered today and adopted unanimously. Unfortunately, there have been some problems getting that unanimous-consent process today. I do not believe it relates to the substance of the resolution in any way.

Our resolution suggests three things, and I believe all Members of the Senate join in this.

One, that the governments in the Middle East should reaffirm their commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mr. President, that is vital. If economic and civil rights progress is to be made in the Middle East, peace has to be the lubricant that brings it to the forefront.

Second, we believe that the Government should express their willingness to work with the democratically elected Government of Israel in the pursuit of meaningful peace.

Mr. President, we acknowledge and understand that countries disagree

over their policies. But the fact is that Israel has a democratically elected government. We believe they ought to be respected and given the opportunity to work with those other leaders for peace.

Third, the resolution calls on Middle Eastern governments to refrain from statements directed at the new Israeli Government that might create an atmosphere in the region that is unfavorable to the continuation of the peace process.

Mr. President, it is in everybody's interest to move ahead with peace and the peace process. We hope very much that not only the summit that takes place on the 21st, but the activities of all the governments will be to that end.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 269—RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION OF FORMER SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. RES. 269

Whereas, in the case of *Carol Ward v. United States*, Civil Case No. 95-WY-810-WD, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, testimony has been requested from William T. Brack, a former chief of staff to Senator Hank Brown;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That William T. Brack is authorized to testify in the case of *Carol Ward v. United States*, Civil Case No. 95-WY-810-WD (D. Colo.), except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent William T. Brack in connection with his testimony in *Carol Ward v. United States*.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 270—RELATIVE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

##### S. RES. 270

Whereas the United Nations, recognizing the need for justice in the former Yugo-

slavia, established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "International Criminal Tribunal");

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993, requires states to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal;

Whereas the parties to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and associated Annexes (in this resolution referred to as the "Peace Agreement") negotiated in Dayton, Ohio and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995, accepted, in Article IX, the obligation "to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law";

Whereas the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, agreed to as Annex 4 of the Peace Agreement, provides, in Article IX, that "No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in Bosnia and Herzegovina";

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal has issued 57 indictments against individuals from all parties to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia;

Whereas the International Criminal Tribunal continues to investigate gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia with a view to further indictments against the perpetrators;

Whereas on July 25, 1995, the International Criminal Tribunal issued an indictment for Radovan Karadzic, president of the Bosnian Serb administration of Pale, and Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb administration and charged them with genocide and crimes against humanity, violations of the law or customs of war, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, arising from atrocities perpetrated against the civilian population throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, for the sniping campaign against civilians in Sarajevo, and for the taking of United Nations peacekeepers as hostages and for their use as human shields;

Whereas on November 16, 1995, Karadzic and Mladic were indicted a second time by the International Criminal Tribunal, charged with genocide for the killing of up to 6,000 Muslims in Srebrenica, Bosnia, in July 1995;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in adopting Resolution 1022 on November 22, 1995, decided that economic sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the so-called Republika Srpska would be reimposed if, at any time, the High Representative or the IFOR commander informs the Security Council that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Bosnian Serb authorities are failing significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement;

Whereas the so-called Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have failed to arrest and turn over for prosecution indicted war criminals, including Karadzic and Mladic;

Whereas efforts to politically isolate Karadzic and Mladic have failed thus far and would in any case be insufficient to comply with the Peace Agreement and bring peace with justice to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Whereas in the so-called Republika Srpska freedom of the press and freedom of assembly are severely limited and violence against ethnic and religious minorities and opposition figures is on the rise;

Whereas it will be difficult for national elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take